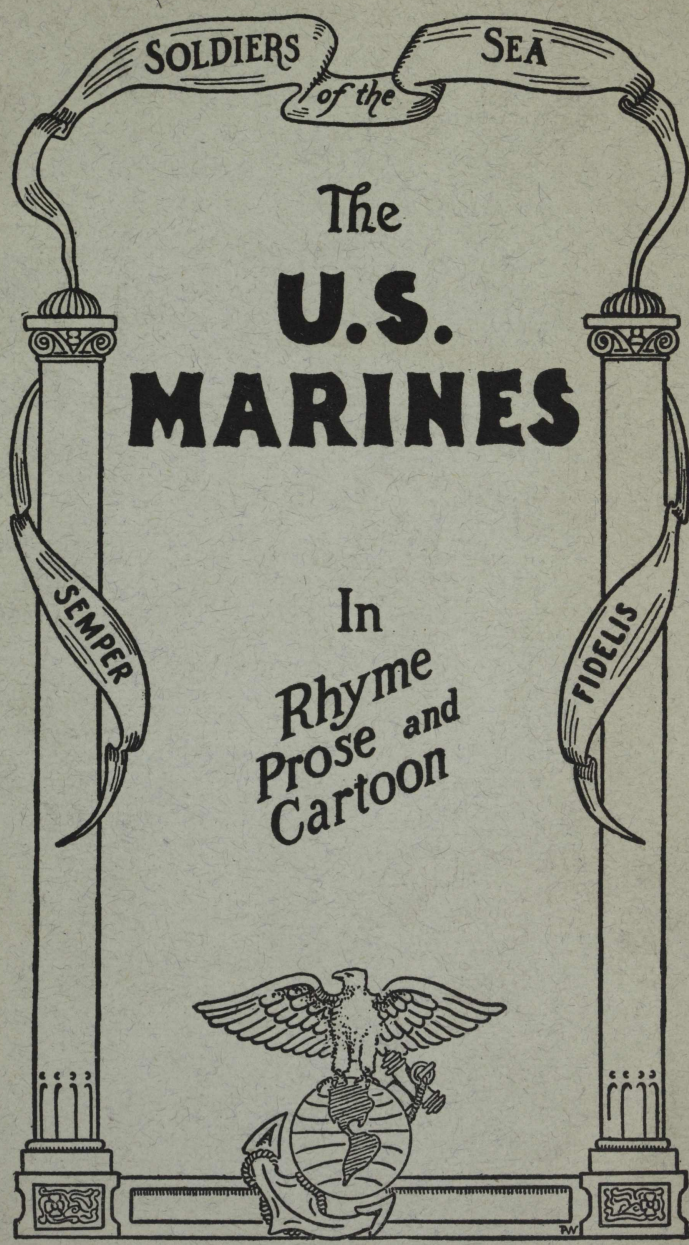


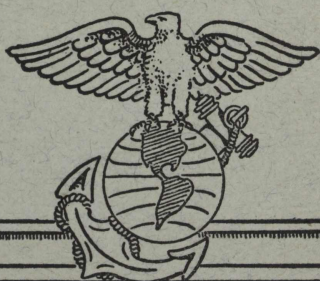
No 4  
1892



SOLDIERS of the SEA

The  
**U.S.  
MARINES**

In  
Rhyme  
Prose and  
Cartoon





# THE MARINES



## IN RHYME PROSE AND CARTOON



THIRD EDITION  
(Special)



U. S. MARINE CORPS  
RECRUITING PUBLICITY BUREAU  
117 East 24th Street  
New York, N. Y.





JAMES HEDGECOCKY FLA-MOR

**FIRST IN  
THE FIGHT~  
BE A U.S. MARINE!**

**ALWAYS  
FAITHFUL~**



## THE MARINES' HYMN.

---

From the Halls of Montezuma,  
To the shores of Tripoli,  
We fight our country's battles  
On the land as on the sea.  
First to fight for right and freedom  
And to keep our honor clean  
We are proud to claim the title  
Of United States Marine.

From the Pest Hole of Cavite  
To the Ditch at Panama,  
You will find them very needy  
Of Marines—That's what we are;  
We're the watch dogs of a pile of coal  
Or we dig a magazine,  
Though he lends a hand at every job  
Who would not be a MARINE?

Our flag's unfurled to every breeze  
From dawn to setting sun,  
We have fought in every clime or place  
Where we could take a gun;  
In the snow of far-off Northern lands  
And in sunny tropic scenes,  
You will find us always on the job—  
THE UNITED STATES MARINES.

Here's health to you and to our Corps  
Which we are proud to serve,  
In many a strife we have fought for life  
And never lost our nerve;  
If the Army and the Navy  
Ever look on Heaven's scenes,  
They will find the streets are guarded by  
THE UNITED STATES MARINES.

## HISTORICAL SKETCH.

**S**OLDIERS who are enlisted for service either on land or on board ships of war are known by the distinctive name of "Marines." In nearly all maritime countries claiming to be war powers, they constitute a separate military body trained to fight either as infantrymen or as artilleryists, and especially for participation in naval engagements.

They are organized, clothed and equipped very much the same as soldiers of the land forces, and their preliminary instruction is similar. For these reasons they become qualified for duty with either the army or the navy, and are, therefore of double value to the nation which employs them. Their headquarters barracks and depots are on shore. Details from the barracks are made for service on board ship when required. Marine detachments, according to the size of the ship, vary in strength from a dozen men under a sergeant, to sixty or more men under one or two commissioned officers.

The first authentic record of Marines in America bears the date of 1740. Three regiments were organized in New York for service under the flag of Great Britain. It was presumed that the native Americans were better fitted for service in this climate than Europeans. The field officers were appointed by the king, while the company officers were nominated by the American provinces.

On June 8, 1775, the Continental Congress resolved "that the compact between the crown and Massachusetts Bay is dissolved," and on November 10th, of that year, before a single vessel of the navy was sent to sea, the Marine Corps was organized by the following resolution:

"Resolved, That two battalions of marines be raised, consisting of one Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, two Majors, and other officers as usual in other regiments; that they consist of an equal number of privates with other battalions; that particular care be taken that no person be appointed to officers or enlisted in said battalions but such as are good seamen or so acquainted with maritime affairs as to be able to serve to advantage by sea when required; \* \* \* \* \* that they be distinguished by the name of the 'First and Second Battalions of American Marines.'"

On December 13, 1776, Congress directed that thirteen ships of war be built. On the 22nd day of the same month Congress passed a resolution declaring Esek Hopkins Commander-in-Chief, and appointed officers for all the vessels then in service. This was the first step taken toward the creation of the naval establishment which has won imperishable fame for the United States, and upon which is based the claim of the Marine Corps to be the "oldest in the service."

In February, 1777, a battalion of three hundred Marines and landsmen, under command of Major Samuel Nichols, was landed from the fleet under command of Commodore Hopkins at the island of New Providence, in the Bahamas, assaulted

and captured the English forts protecting the island, taking a large quantity of cannon and military stores. This, the first battle of the American Navy, was fought and won by the Marines.

During the following years of the Revolutionary War they were at work proving their patriotism and devotion to the cause which gave them being; and, in fact, throughout their entire existence they have been in the front rank of the Republic's defenders; zealous participants, on land and sea, in nearly every expedition, action or movement in which the navy has been engaged. Likewise have they won honor and fame for themselves and their country while serving in campaigns with their brethren of the army. The globe (which forms part of the corps' emblem) has been their stage.

Conspicuous among their service is their part under John Paul Jones, in the battle between the "*Ranger*" and the "*Drake*," in which Lieutenant Wallingford, of the Marines, lost his life at the head of his men. Again, in the great battle between the "*Bon Homme Richard*" and the "*Serapis*," in which the Marines numbering 137, lost 49 killed and wounded. In 1782, Captain Barney in command of the "*Ryder Ally*," fitted out by the state of Pennsylvania, with a crew of 110 seamen and Marines, captured the British ship "*General Monk*" in Delaware Bay after a hotly contested combat. This has been considered one of the most brilliant actions that ever occurred under the American flag.

The navy and consequently the corps of Marines, like the army was disbanded at the termination of the Revolutionary War, leaving nothing behind but the recollections of their service and sufferings. On April 30, 1798, a regular navy department was formally created, and on July 11, 1798, the Marine Corps was organized and established.

During the war with Tripoli, in 1803, in the fight between the frigate "*Philadelphia*" and the Tripolitans, "after most gallant exertions" Lieutenant Osborne and his guard were made prisoners. In the fight on the Tripolitan gunboats August 3, 1803, Lieutenant Trippe, engaged in a hand to hand conflict with a Turk, was saved by a sergeant, who "passed a bayonet through the body of the Turk." The Marine Corps figured prominently in the remarkable march of General Eaton, the American consul at Tunis, from Alexandria to Derne, nearly six hundred miles across the desert of Northern Africa. Upon arrival at Derne the Marines under Lieutenant O'Bannon, stormed and captured the native fortifications, hauled down the Tripolitan flag, and, *for the first time in the history of the country, hoisted that of the Republic on a fortress of the Old World*, and turned its gun upon the enemy. Thereafter "Tripoli" was inscribed on the banners of the Marine Corps.

During the war of 1812, in the glorious victory of the "*Constitution*" over the "*Guerriere*," the first officer killed was Lieutenant Bush, commander of the marine guard, who was



ably assisting in repelling boarders at a critical moment of the engagement. In the victory of the "*United States*" over the "*Macedonian*" Lieutenants Anderson and Edwards with their Marines fought with "utmost steadiness." In the brilliant operations of the "*Essex*" in the Pacific Ocean, Lieutenant Gamble, of the Marines, gained a great reputation for "skill and efficiency" commanding in turn his guard, a prize ship, and a fort at Nukahiva, in the Marquesas Islands. In the bloody fight between the "*Shannon*" and the "*Chesapeake*" Lieutenant Broom and eleven of his men were killed and twenty wounded. The Marines also took part in the battles of Lake Champlain and Lake Erie; in the action between the "*Constitution*" and the "*Cyane*" and "*Levant*;" in the fight between the "*President*" and the "*Endymion*;" and in the fight on Lake Ponchartrain. On shore they were with the army under Scott in Canada, with General Winder at Bladensburg, with General Jackson at New Orleans, at North Point, Baltimore, and in sundry affairs on the coast of Maine and on the shores of Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.

In the interval between 1815 and the Florida War (1836-37) they were called upon, among other things, to quell a serious revolt in the Massachusetts state prison; to act against Spanish pirates in the West Indies and in Sumatra; to guard public and private property at the time of the great fire in New York (1835) for which they received a vote of thanks from that city.

When Indian hostilities broke out in Georgia in 1836, the disposable force of the army being found inadequate, Colonel-Commandant Archibald Henderson, of the Marines, promptly volunteered his services and those of the corps at that time on shore. Throughout Southern Alabama and in the Everglades of Florida they served under General Jessup against the treacherous Creek and Seminole Indians.

From 1846 to 1848 the corps was engaged in the war with Mexico, where it figured in every quarter, and made a most excellent record. Several detachments served on the Pacific Coast under Commodores Sloat, Shubrick and Stockton, and on the East Coast under Commodores Connor and Perry, and on shore under Generals Scott, Taylor and Worth. They were present at the capture of Monterey, San Francisco, and Mazatlan, fought at Los Angeles, San Diego, San Jose, San Gabriel, and Guaymas with such credit that Commodore Shubrick recommended that the Government double the number of Marines coming to that station, reducing, if necessary for the purpose, the complements of ordinary seamen and landsmen.

On the East Coast they were engaged in the capture of Matamoras, Tampico, Frontera, Tabasco, and Vera Cruz. They were assigned to General Quitman's division in the assault on Puebla. This was the first division to enter the Grand Plaza, City of Mexico, which completes the explanation of the inscription since found on the Corps' banners

"From the Shores of Tripoli to the Halls of the Montezumas."

The crowning honor, however, was at Chapultepec, September 13, 1847, when the party assigned to the storming of the castle, picked men from all corps, was led by Majors Twiggs and Reynolds, both of the Marine Corps. General Quitman in his report says:

"The storming parties, led by the gallant officers who had volunteered for this service, rushed forward like a restless tide. For a short time the contest was hand to hand, swords and bayonets were crossed and rifles clubbed. Resistance, however, was vain against the desperate valour of our brave troops."

The gallant and lamented Major Twiggs fell on the first advance at the head of his command. These same Mexican heroes in 1852 and 1853 were marching to the same music through the streets of Yeddo, the capital of Japan, as a part of the celebrated expedition of Commodore Perry, which succeeded in opening up the ancient empire of Japan to modern commerce and civilization.

During the "Know Nothing" political excitement of 1847 Marines were ordered out by the President, upon the request of the Mayor of Washington, to suppress an armed mob of rowdies from Baltimore which had overawed the police.

In 1858, Marines and sailors from the "*Vandalia*" had a fierce conflict in the Fiji Islands with a body of native warriors. In the same year a detachment was landed at Montevideo, Uruguay, to protect the lives and property of foreign residents from local violence. In 1858 when a mob burned a part of the quarantine buildings at Staten Island through fear of yellow fever, Marines were sent from Brooklyn to "protect all the remaining buildings at all hazards."

In 1859 one hundred Marines were sent to Harper's Ferry to capture John Brown, and suppress the rebels. This duty was carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretaries of War and Navy.

In March, 1860, Marines were instrumental in saving the property of American residents at Kisembo, on the west coast of Africa, and on September 27 of the same year another party landed at Panama to protect the railroad.

At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 the first duties the Marines were called upon to perform were as reinforcements to the forces at Fort Sumter, Fort Washington, on the Potomac River, and Fort Pickens, Florida, and to destroy the navy yard, ships, etc., at Norfolk, Va. They participated in the first battle of Bull Run, at the capture of Hatteras Inlet, in the Dupont expedition, and the battle of Port Royal, and in all the expeditions and actions which followed along the coast and up the rivers of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. They participated in the battle between the "*Merrimac*," and the "*Minnesota*," "*Cumberland*," "*Roanoke*," and "*St. Lawrence*." At Roanoke Island, off Wilmington, N. C., operations in the sound of North Carolina, and in the James

and Potomac Rivers they also assisted. On the lower Mississippi and in the terrible tumult at the passage of the forts, "they more than maintained their reputation."

In 1862 Marines were the first troops to re-occupy the Norfolk Navy Yard.

During the draft riots in New York in July, 1863, a battalion of Marines won marked approbation quelling disturbances and guarding public property. They also engaged in the night attack on Fort Sumter, and in the battle between the "*Alabama*" and "*Kearsarge*."

During the same year on the "*Wyoming*," they were fighting the Japanese forts at Simonosaki, Japan. They also participated in the battle of Mobile Bay.

In November, 1864, two batteries of naval howitzers and nine companies of Marines and sailors ascended Broad River, South Carolina, co-operating with General Foster. When Charleston was abandoned seven companies of Marines held the battery of 15 guns. They also participated in the attack on Fort Fisher. In December, 1865, Lieutenant French, of the Marines, with two sergeants was sent to arrest and deliver Captain Raphael Semmes, of the Confederate cruiser "*Alabama*," which was duly and satisfactorily done.

Marines took part in the expedition against the savages of Formosa in 1867 and 1870, also in the operations of 1871 against the forts in Korea, where they led the advance.

In 1869 they assisted the United States Marshal at Brooklyn in preventing violation of the neutrality laws. They were called out during the great fire in Boston in 1872. In 1877 during the labor riots, Marines were taken from the ships and barracks and rendered most excellent service. Upon their return from this duty they were reviewed by the Secretary of the Navy at Washington, who in orders, among other things pronounced them to be a most important arm of the national defense, to be confidently relied upon whenever the public exigency should call them into active service.

In 1882 a detachment of Marines was landed at Alexandria, Egypt, for the purpose of preserving order and preventing pillage.

In 1885 two battalions of Marines were sent to Panama for the purpose of keeping transportation open across the isthmus.

In 1891, during the trouble with the negro laborers in the Nevassa Island, a detachment of Marines was landed to protect American lives and property. During August of that year a detachment was landed at Valparaiso for the protection of the American Consulate. During the months of July and August of the same year detachments on board the "*Al Ki*" were used for the purpose of suppressing seal poaching in the Behring Sea.

During the revolution in Hawaii in 1893 Marines were landed in Honolulu for the protection of American interests, as well as the lives and property of American residents.

Marines were used in 1894 for the suppression of riots during



the railroad strikes in California. From 1894 to 1897 detachments of Marines were used to protect American consulates in Korea and China.

In 1898 a detachment of Marines occupied Guantanamo, Cuba, defending it successfully, with the assistance of the ships, against about 6,000 Spanish soldiers, thus holding a base for the Navy. In the battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898, they distinguished themselves at the secondary batteries which it is believed, inflicted most of the damage to the Spanish cruisers. In May of that year Marines were landed from Admiral Dewey's fleet at Cavite, Philippine Islands, to hold the fort and naval station after the battle of Manila Bay.

At the outbreak of the boxer uprising in China in 1900, Marines were sent from Manila (later re-inforced by Marines from the United States), landed in China, participated in the battle of Tien Tsin, and the march to Peking to the relief of the American Legation which was being besieged.

A battalion of Marines, under the command of Major Waller, in October, 1901, landed in Samar (one of the Philippine Islands), and suffering many hardships and privations, marched entirely across the island through a most hostile country. A number of the men died from the hardships encountered.

In November, 1903, a company of Marines, commanded by Captain Thorpe, and mounted on camels, accompanied an American representative of the State Department across the deserts of Africa into the heart of Abyssinia to its capital for a conference with King Menelik.

During an insurrection in Korea in 1903 a company of Marines under the command of Captain A. J. Matthews, was sent to Seoul, Korea, to protect the American legation.

Disturbed conditions in Panama incident to the holding of elections was cause for the sending of an expedition to that country in May, 1906.

Unsettled conditions in the West Indies caused a battalion of Marines to be sent there in May, 1906, under the command of Major Catlin. No service ashore was performed by this battalion.

In September, 1906, four battalions of Marines were sent to Cuba, and later in conjunction with the army, become the "Army of Cuban Pacification." The Army of Cuban Pacification succeeded in pacifying the incipient Cuban revolution of 1906, remaining in the field and occupying Cuba for about two years. The Marines were the first in the field and the only troops engaged in the disarmament of the insurgent forces.

In June, 1908, Marines were dispatched to Panama, and acted as police at the polls during an exceedingly turbulent election, which threatened at one time to overthrow the stable government of that republic.

The revolution in Nicaragua in December, 1909, threatened destruction of property belonging to the Americans, and

an expedition under the command of Colonel Mahoney was dispatched to Corinto. Another battalion under the command of Major Butler, was sent to Bluefields, Nicaragua, in May, 1910.

The Chinese revolution which resulted in the establishment of the Chinese Republic, caused much uneasiness among the foreign residents in China. In October of that year, a battalion of Marines was sent from the Philippines under the command of Major Bannon, to reinforce the Marine Guard at the American Legation at Peking.

The revolution in Nicaragua became severe, and in August, 1912, a battalion under the command of Major Butler, was sent to Corinto, Nicaragua, from Panama, and a regiment, commanded by Colonel Pendleton, was sent from the United States. This regiment took part in several engagements and pacified the country. Four lives lost, and a number wounded.

Border warfare between the negro republics of Santo Domingo and Haiti, involving Americans employed as customs collectors, caused the United States to dispatch a regiment, under the command of Colonel Moses, on the "*Prairie*" to Port au Prince.

A brigade of Marines under the command of Colonel Karmany, was sent to Guantanamo, Cuba, in February, 1913. This brigade returned to the United States in May.

The Advance Base Brigade consisting of the 1st and 2nd Advance Base Regiments was concentrated at Culebra, Porto Rico, under command of the present Major General Commandant, for instruction in advance base work in January, 1914, and returned to the United States in time to be diverted from their home stations to Vera Cruz, Mexico, landing on April 22, 1914, and taking part in all the military activities incident to the occupation by the American forces. Five lives were lost in the fighting of April 22nd and 23rd and a number of men were wounded. Colonel Waller's Brigade remained ashore at Vera Cruz until November 23, 1914, when they returned to the United States on transports chartered for this duty.

On the West Coast the 4th Regiment was assembled at Mare Island, Calif., during this period and embarked on board the *South Dakota*, *West Virginia* and *Jupiter* for duty off the coast of Mexico, but conditions did not require Colonel Pendleton to land his force.

During the period of the Mexican occupation conditions in Santo Domingo became acute and the 5th Regiment was assembled on board the Transport *Hancock* under the command of Colonel Charles A. Doyen and remained in Santo Dominican waters until December, 1914.

Grave disturbances in Haiti compelled the dispatch of the 1st Provisional Brigade to that island in the summer of 1915 and the establishment of a military government by General L. W. T. Waller. Several units of this Brigade are still on duty in Haiti (1917—) and will continue there until

the organization of a force of native constabulary known as the Gendarmerie d' Hayti and officered by Marine Officers and non-commissioned officers has been perfected.

During April, 1916, conditions in Santo Domingo again became acute and Colonel Pendleton was directed to assume command of a Provisional Brigade made up from organizations in Haiti together with the 4th Regiment from the United States. This Brigade is still in occupation of Santo Domingo and in charge of the administration of the civil and military governments, having lost a number of officers and men in the actions incident to the occupation.



## **THE WORLD'S FINEST.**

**H**ERE ARE THREE PRETTY BOUQUETS—ONE  
FOR PENNSYLVANIA, ONE FOR UNCLE SAM,  
AND ONE FOR CANADA:

WHEN A. H. WETHERILL WAS RETURNING TO  
PHILADELPHIA RECENTLY FROM A BIG GAME  
HUNT IN AFRICA, HE MET ON SHIPBOARD A  
COLONEL OF THE ENGLISH ARMY. THIS OFFI-  
CER, WHO IMPRESSED MR. WETHERILL AS BEING  
A REAL STUDENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS, WAS  
DISCUSSING THE MERITS OF VARIOUS ARMIES  
WHEN HE MADE THIS STARTLING ASSERTION:

"THE BEST EQUIPPED, ORGANIZED, AND MOST  
EFFICIENT BODY OF ITS SIZE IN THE WORLD  
IS THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS; THE  
SECOND BEST IS THE NORTHWEST CANADIAN  
POLICE, AND THE THIRD BEST THE PENNSYL-  
VANIA STATE CONSTABULARY."—Girard's Column,  
*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*





**"TELL IT TO THE MARINES"**

## THE SERVICEABLE MARINE.

*Leading Editorial in Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, September 4, 1915.*

**T**HERE is one exceedingly important branch of Government service that does not hold as high a place in the eyes and minds of the general public as its merits and achievements entitle it to.

It is the United States Marine Corps, that in fact is both army and navy, and yet, technically, it is neither. It can co-operate with the navy on naval ships or with the army on land, and it can do some things by itself that neither the army or navy would be allowed to assist it in doing.

For instance, the army or navy, or both in co-operation, could not do what a thousand Marines did in quieting matters in Haiti a few days ago, and what they are now doing by preserving order there, without a declaration of war. If only the Marines had gone to Vera Cruz in 1913, American occupation of that Mexican city would not have been regarded as a declaration of war by the government of Mexico.

A few years ago there was a revolution in Nicaragua. The lives and property of Americans were endangered. A few hundreds of American Marines were hurried there, and, after two or three sharp engagements the revolution was suppressed.

The Marines bore the brunt at the capture of Vera Cruz. They were with Scott in the Mexican War. They did valiant service in the Civil War. They went with Commodore Perry to Tripoli. They were with General Chaffee in the Chinese Boxer War. They went to Cuba with General Shafter in 1898, and were of great service in bringing that war to a hurried close. They were in the Philippines and the Panama canal zone.

The Marines were old enough to be of substantial help to Washington in the war of the revolution. They can go to any country without danger of involving the nation in war, to protect Americans and their interests. None of our other armed services can do that.

In all of our American wars, except those with Indians, the Marine Corps has borne an honorable and a conspicuous part. It ought to be better known and better appreciated. But for its modesty it would be.

At present the Marine Corps is limited to 10,000 enlisted men and 350 officers. Their pay is the same as that of men and officers of the army. It is one of the most attractive of government services. Wisconsin should take interest in it, if for no other reason than that the officer commanding the Marines, Major General George Barnett, is a native of this state.

## NEW LAURELS FOR UNCLE SAM'S SPLENDID SEA SOLDIERS.

*By Robert G. Skerrett in New York Sun, May 3rd, 1914.*

**V**ERA CRUZ—another name to be added to the battle records of the Marine Corps.

Once more these splendid "web foot" soldiers have shown the stuff of which they are made. Again they have taken the forefront of the fighting; have faced the fire of a foe; have made their sacrifice of life and blood, and also have shown that steadiness and fine courage which have marked them always and have so well amplified the Corps' motto "Semper Fidelis."

The Marines at Vera Cruz were treading in the footsteps of their long gone fellows of sixty odd years ago, but to-day they are fitted for service in Mexico as they were not during that former period. Our sea soldiers now are a vastly different body of men—not in purpose nor in spirit, but in equipment, in preparation and in the physical qualities that make for a better and a more enduring fighter.

For a number of years the navy has been carrying out from season to season expeditionary maneuvers which have taken the Marines into the warm waters of the West Indies and to the semi-tropical shores of the west coast of this continent. The public has had but little, if any, knowledge of the character of these drills, and yet the training has well nigh revolutionized the all-round fitness of these ever ready fighting men.

At Guantanamo and at Culebra, where the spectators were limited to the exacting critics of the naval service, the Marines have qualified especially for duty ashore and under circumstances that imposed the heaviest sort of demand upon their resourcefulness. Purposely obstacles were placed in their way. They had to make their landings through surf that called for the nicest sort of handling on the part of the responsible seamen; they were landed in heavy marching order, but their fighting equipment was not the only load placed upon their shoulders.

The Marines were obliged to land field guns and larger rapid fire weapons, and for the latter they had to prepare substantial emplacements after they succeeded in getting these masses of steel safely on the beach and thence over a rugged road of the Marines' making to some point of strategic advantage. This was putting to practical account the lessons taught and learned at the schools of application and advance base instruction.

There, besides qualifying in a number of engineering directions, the web-foot soldier became a pretty good mechanic, a competent electrician and able to pound the key of an ordinary telegraph line or that of the more modern wireless.



It was not enough that he should know how to work effectively his small arms and the field guns, but he had to be familiar with the regular naval rapid fire rifles up to five-inch calibre and capable of making emergency repairs.

The "bully Marine all stuffed with clover"—the clover of easy going and mentally not too exacting a life—has been a back number for a number of years now, and the enlisted man of the Marine Corps today is of an exceptionally fine type and exceedingly versatile in his military accomplishments. His are not days of ease but days of work well done. Perhaps you don't know it, but the ranks of the Marines are recruited from only the very cream of the youth of the country which offers itself for enlistment. Hundreds, yes thousands, of disappointed men can bear witness to this.

Only the other day a recruiting station in New York City accepted two applicants out of some scores, the favored two out of the entire lot measured up to the exacting requirements of the Marine Corps. This seemed to the recruiting officer like a possible discouragement to others and he wired to headquarters for a shading of the severe demands. The answer he got was typical. "The recruiting requirements must be maintained. The Corps cannot lower its standard." One reason for this is that the total enlisted force allowed by law is 10,000 and the ranks now number more than 9,900. It takes a particularly likely applicant to gain admission to the service.

But you may possibly retort that this is all well enough in theory, but peace time expeditionary maneuvers are not war service, and you may ask how are the Marines going to measure up to the extremely exacting demands that may be made upon them in Mexico? Well, so far as good plain fighting goes, don't forget what they did at Tientsin in 1900 and the way they measured up to a perilous situation at Peking. \* \*

Early in August of 1912, a battalion of Marines, consisting of ten officers and 338 men under Colonel Joseph H. Pendleton, U. S. M. C., was ordered from Panama to Nicaragua, then in the throes of a revolution that menaced the lives of American citizens and other peaceful foreigners in that country. That expeditionary force of Marines had to struggle against all of the handicaps of a tropical climate, dense forests and a foe that offered a good deal of stubborn resistance.

They participated in the bombardment of Managua, a night ambush in Masaya, the surrender of General Mena and his rebel army at Granada, the surrender of the rebel gunboats *Victoria* and *Ninty-three*, the assault and capture of Coyotepe, the defense of Paso Caballos Bridge, besides doing garrison and other duty at Corinto, Chinandega and elsewhere. The most noteworthy event of that campaign was the assault and the capture of Coyotepe, which resulted in the crushing of the revolution and the restoration of peace to Nicaragua.

The assault lasted for more than half an hour under heavy

fire from the rebels, who enjoyed a position deemed well nigh impregnable. During these operations three enlisted men were killed and several wounded. \* \* \* \* \*

The victory at Coyotepe Hill was the climax of other work in which the Marines showed their adaptability and the manner in which they have taken to heart the lessons learned in time of peace. They took the locomotives and the battered rolling stock which the revolutionists had tumbled into the ditches and got them back upon the rails, which the Marines also repaired.

With this done it was but a short task for these shifty men to get up steam in the funny looking engines. Then, with the cars loaded with field guns and ammunition and the men anxious for action, the trains staggered along the sinuous track and over an uncertain roadbed, carrying to the front a certainty of defeat for the intrenched foe, safe, as he thought, behind unassailable defences.

Just what was done in Nicaragua can and possibly may have to be done in Mexico, and if you doubted before how well our fighting "web-feet" were fitted for their task, keep now in mind the record of their fine showing in Central America. But should the Marines have to push on to the capital to relieve Americans and other peaceful foreigners in danger, then the task will be a desperate one indeed. It is hard enough to fight in the open or through the country, but the bloodiest kind of warfare is that house to house struggle in which every wall becomes a defence and every window or loosened brick a possible loophole for the gun of a recklessly determined sniper.

Well may the recruiting officers of the Marine Corps be particular, and well may the accepted applicant be proud. True, the recruit will have a lot to learn before he measures up to the readiness of the men just described, but when he is turned over for duty by the drill sergeant he will be quite justified in holding his head a bit higher. For then he will be one of the regulars of whom the song is sung:

Our flag's unfurled to every breeze  
From dawn to setting sun,  
We have fought in every clime and place  
Where we could take a gun;  
In the snow of far off northern lands,  
And in sunny tropic scenes  
You will find us always on the job—  
The United States Marines.

—\*—

## SHIPWRECKED MARINES COMMENDED.

"**G**REAT credit is due to the Marines under the leadership of Lieutenant Adams, for their work in the fire-room and on deck, and their willingness and obedience under such trying circumstances."—*Extract from report made by Captain Newell of the "Hector."*

## THE MARINES AT CAIMANERA.

BY JAMES PYM.

After thirty-six hours of constant fighting, the Marines were careful and very cool. Most of them raised their rifles like lightning to the shoulder, and then came a beautiful pause before firing. The enemy's fire, so furious at first, gradually slackened until the terrible hail from the ridge presently silenced it altogether.—From the *Herald's* special correspondent.

Well done, Marines!

Yours to brunt the ambush'd foeman; yours the vanguard, as  
of yore;

Yours to hoist and hold the standard 'mid the death-hail on  
the shore;

Yours to scent the fume of venom borne upon the breath of  
hate,

While the spectred bush re-echoed, as the bullets sought their  
fate.

"Well done, Marines! Well done!"

Well done, Marines!

With Manila's hardy fighters—seried monsters' mighty play—  
With the glory-girdled heroes blocking Santiago Bay—

Place the gallant soldier-sailors first, the bayonets to breast;  
Blaze the chapparal forever over Caimanera's crest;

"Well done, Marines! Well done!"

Well done, Marines!

Blazon this upon the 'scutcheon of the Soldiers of the Sea;  
On the scroll of fame inscribe it; write it bold in history.

When the coming generations read the story of today,  
Let the burning words impel them, in their gratitude, to say:

"Well done, Marines! Well done!"

Well done, Marines!

When the pearls of Carib's waters Freedom's diadem adorn;  
When the eagle drives the vulture forth to face his fated  
scorn;

When the flag of "Cuba Libre" greets its natal-dawning sky,  
Loud above the acclaims' ringing shall the chorus'd nation cry:

"Well done, Marines! Well done!"

## UNCLE SAM'S MARINES.

IN an illustrated article on "Sea Soldiers" the New York *Tribune* of October 13, 1916, says:

"Considering the part he has played in the world's history of warfare, there is no fighting unit less understood, less appreciated, or even less known than the Marines. Having taken his share in the making and obliterating of maps since the days of the Phoenician galleys and the Biremes of the Grecian maritime states, at least five centuries before the Christian era, down to the present day, the chroniclers of the glories of arms of all civilized peoples have mentioned him in many a stirring passage. And yet, today, a very large part of the population of maritime nations, and certainly of the United States do not know what a Marine really is.

They have proved their patriotism and devotion to our country for over a hundred years. Throughout this period they have been in the front rank of America's defenders. They have been zealous participants in nearly every expedition and action in which the Navy has been engaged. In many trying campaigns with their brethren of the Army they have won distinction. The globe has been their stage.

They have fought at Tripoli, in Mexico and the Fiji Islands. They were on the job in Paraguay, at Harper's Ferry, at Kisembo, on the west coast of Africa and in Panama. They fought the Japanese at Shimonoseki, the savages in Formosa and the forts in Korea. They suppressed seal poaching in the Behring Sea and protected the lives and property of American citizens in Honolulu, Chili and China. These and many more things have the United States Marines accomplished.

The Navy has in the Marine Corps a little army of its own, which, without causing international complications, without disturbing stock markets, and without even attracting undue attention, it may pick up and move to some disturbed center in a foreign land for the protection of American lives and property. These 'Soldiers of the Sea' move speedily and unostentatiously, frequently nipping a revolution in the bud before the world at large knows that there has really been any cause for concern.

They are the first men on the ground in the case of trouble with a foreign power and the first men in battle in the case of hostilities. Great mobility and facilities for quick action are required of the Marines. They are kept in readiness to move at a moment's notice. In many of the actions in which they have been engaged they have had to contend against great odds in the way of superior numbers.

Aldridge says: 'Before a single vessel of the Navy went to sea, a Corps was organized' and from that a detachment of it won, on the Island of New Providence—one of the Bahamas—early in 1777, the first fight in the history of the regular Navy.

In this noteworthy engagement the attacking party, consisting of 300 Marines and landsmen, under Major Nichols, captured the forts and other defenses of the enemy after a struggle of a few hours, and secured a quantity of stores and British cannon."



## TOLD BY THE MARINES.

—

BY A. L. PRICE.

(*In San Francisco Examiner.*)

—

The United States Marine Corps is in the market for baseball players.  
—From *Marine Corps Bulletin*.

"Oh, Sergeant, Mister Sergeant, may I join the corps today?

I can shoot and hit a target with a rifle at a mile;  
Just throw me in the water and I'll swim across the bay,  
Just put me in a battle and there happily I'll stay,  
A-killing of the enemy the while!

"Oh, Sergeant, Mister Sergeant, sir. enlist me quickly, please;

You'll find me very useful when you get to foreign lands;  
I speak the Greek, Italian, Spanish, French and Portuguese,  
I understand Australian talk, Vancouver slang with ease—  
I've lived afar on many distant strands.

"Oh, Sergeant, Mister Sergeant, I can row and sail a boat,

I'm never, never sick when on the sea;  
I know I would look nifty in a neat cerulean coat;  
I know the wigwag signals, every one of them by rote—  
Oh, if you need a rookie, just take me!"

The sergeant stopped his study of the standing of the clubs,

Surveyed me with a Wolvertonish eye;  
"What was your batting average when you tried out with the  
Cubs,

Or played you with the Majors or the Bushers or the dubs,  
D'ye ever play at first or short, and why?

"We need another pitcher for the Asiatic fleet,

Mare Island wants a center fielder bad;  
Detroit can use a catcher who is shifty on his feet,  
So if you are a player with a record long and neat  
We surely will enlist you quick my lad."





"CHEESE IT! DE COP!!"

## UNCLE SAM'S FIRST-BORN WAR BABY.

**D**O you know what is the oldest branch of Uncle Sam's war service? Think it over.

The Marines.

There may be a better body of picked fighting men in the world than is to be found in the United States Marine Corps, but as to that Uncle Sam is distinctly a Missourian and demands to be shown.

The United States Marine Corps is the first-born of Uncle Sam's military progeny. As a matter of fact it is scarcely proper to refer to the corps as the offspring of the old gentleman with the variegated habiliment, for in this case the child is older than the father. The Marine Corps celebrated its 140th birthday this year, for a resolution providing for two battalions of Marines was passed by the Continental Congress in November, 1775, some months before the birth of the Republic. The Marine Corps is thus the oldest branch of the service.

At Vera Cruz and in Nicaragua, Haiti and the Philippines the Marines have within the last few years fully lived up to the traditions of the Corps. In the Boxer rebellion in China, and in the Spanish-American War the Marines established a record for skill and daring which serves as an inspiration to the men who now wear the uniform and insignia—which, quite appropriately, is a globe—in all parts of the world.

The British marines have had an equally brilliant history, and they have given an excellent account of themselves in the present war, but no other nation has attached so much importance to the Marines as the United States. The sailor may sniff at the "sea soldier," but down in his heart the tar knows that the Marine often "has it on him" when it comes to efficiency in fighting. Not that the Marine is necessarily any braver than the sailor or soldier, but he has had the advantage of a much more thorough training; and so, too, has the officer who leads him. For the officer of the United States Marine Corps the full course at the Annapolis Naval School, which is quite good enough for a future admiral, is only the beginning. After that he must spend two years in rigorous study and drill at the Norfolk school for Marine Corps Officers. Only the fittest survive that thorough course of training. When he gets through the officer knows a great deal of everything connected with the science of war, and there is very little about either sea or land fighting, infantry, cavalry or artillery, that he doesn't know. As for cavalry—well, the "horse Marines" have always been considered a joke, but on more than one occasion the Marines of both Uncle Sam and John Bull have fought on horseback—and, what's more, fought well.

In the battle of Santiago the Marines operated the smaller guns on the American fleet, and some of the Spanish officers have testified that the fire from the secondary batteries was

more accurate and deadly than that of the big guns. On shore the Marines were just as efficient, and one small body of Marines defeated a vastly larger force of Spanish regulars. In the defense of the legations in China the United States Marines had the most difficult and dangerous task. Take him as soldier, sailor, gunner, stroker, guard or even as cavalryman, and the Marine is a hard man to beat.

—*New York World.*



## WORK FOR THE MARINES.

*Editorial in Chicago (Ill.) Daily News, July 27, 1914.*

MARINES are being dispatched to Haiti and Santo Domingo. There are troubles in those two black republics that Uncle Sam feels he must settle. Therefore he sends the Marines. Although they are attached to the navy, these fighting men might almost be called policemen of the state department, for they are shifted about to attend to disturbances in distant spots where diplomacy has failed.

The history of our armed forces contains no more interesting chapter than that dealing with the rise of the humble Marines to their present position of importance. Before the Spanish war these "gunboat cops" were considered neither flesh, fowl nor good red herring. Their position was equivocal. Sailors looked on them with some contempt and soldiers would not call them brothers. Then came along the fighting in Cuba and a regiment of Marines did splendid work at Guantanamo. The United States spread out and became a world power, with tangled foreign relations and the responsibilities that go with such relations. The day and opportunity of the Marine Corps had arrived.

Since that time we have kept our Marines on the jump. They served well in the Philippines and distinguished themselves in the march on Peking. In Panama they did police work and in Nicaragua they quieted a rebellion. At Vera Cruz the fighting found the sea soldier once more in the forefront, where he died in some numbers under the fire of the snipers. Now there is trouble in the black republics and he is off to those turbulent spots, where no doubt he will end the disturbances with the same quiet effectiveness shown in other quarters of the world.

In the sixteen years since he emerged from his obscurity the Marine has taken his place on a footing of equality with his comrades in army and navy as a true fighting man. Also he has established himself in the confidence of the public, which is assured that the job will be well done when it reads that "Marines have been dispatched to quell the disturbance."

## BILLY BLUE, MARINE.

BY RAY I. HOPPMAN.

(*In New York Evening Telegram.*)

He's a soldier and a sailor, every inch;  
He's a fighter for his country in a pinch;  
And the foemen do not figure  
When his finger's on the trigger—  
He's a "go and get 'em demon," that's a cinch.

He's as handy on the land as on the sea,  
And he often does the work of infantry;  
He can shoot and swim and paddle,  
He's at home when in the saddle,  
And he fits in well as field artillery.

For he has a hungry feeling for the fray,  
He's a shrapnel eating leatherneck, they say;  
He's a bloodhound when in battle,  
And he doesn't mind the rattle  
Of the bullet that may lay him low some day.

Uncle Sammy's interests in other lands—  
In the frozen north or on the desert sands—  
He protects with zeal and valor,  
For this soldier, also sailor,  
Is quite handy with a rifle in his hands.

He is sent to ev'ry foreign shore and clime,  
And he's ready for the trip at any time;  
A policeman on the ocean,  
He's a nurser of the notion  
That to keep a gun inactive is a crime.

There's a "Bet you I can lick 'em" in his mein,  
He can live upon a cracker and a bean;  
He's as willing as he's ready,  
And his gun trained eye is steady—  
Here's to Billy Blue, United States Marine!

## HORSE MARINES.

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**H**ORSE Marines are soon to be an integral part of the United States Marine Corps, if Major General George Barnett, the commandant of this miniature army, has his way, for the need of horses was proven at Vera Cruz last year when the three companies of field artillery engaged were forced to operate with mules borrowed from the Army. Provision is being made on the new Marine transport in the building for the accommodation of thirty-two officers' horses; Marine Corps officers are now required to be proficient in horsemanship and the plan is to provide horses for the field officers at least when operating in units as large as a battalion or larger. The truth is that the Marines, once used ashore only as infantry, have developed within their own strength every class of military specialists known to the Army, with the sole exception of cavalry. The Corps now has infantry, field artillery, fixed defensive artillery, like the coast artillery of the Army, engineers, a signal corps and all the necessary staff corps. In other words it is a self-contained and almost complete Army in itself and there is a popular idea that if it were left over night in the vicinity of a corral full of horses by morning it would have a cavalry force and be quite complete.—*Town and Country*.

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## CONCERNING THE MARINES.

*Editorial in Collier's, May 9, 1914.*

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**W**E have heard a great deal about the man behind the gun in turret or fighting top, and much also about the brave lads who shovel the coal or stand in the front of the regiment's firing line, but recent events at Vera Cruz have shown that the amphibious branch of our service is no less to be counted upon in time of trial. "The Marines were there," as the slang saying is. Their maneuvers throughout were precise, skillful, and effective. They walked into what is perhaps the most galling form of attack known, that of hidden enemies shooting from the buildings of a strange town, and held or gave their fire as ordered. Their quality is best noted when one contrasts this with the behavior of the militia in the Colorado strike riot. We have no doubt that the Marines will lead also in the work of policing and quieting the famous old city by the blue waters of the Gulf, and in whatever comes after that. As Kipling has said in his ballad of "Soldier an' Sailor, Too"—"There isn't a job on the top o' the earth the beggar don't know nor do." Kipling was right about it. We are proud of the Marines and don't mind saying so.



## THE LATE ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Editor, RECRUITERS' BULLETIN:

**T**HE Admiral of the Navy desires to extend to the officers and men of the Marine Corps his best wishes for a Merry Christmas and for continued success and happiness during the coming year.

The work recently accomplished by the Marine Corps at Vera Cruz and in Haiti, has fully justified my belief that no finer military organization exists in the world; and it is with a feeling of pride that I extend my hearty congratulations to the Corps on their splendid record.

GEORGE DEWEY.

—Christmas, 1915, *Recruiters' Bulletin*.

—\*

## THE MARINE CORPS.

By RUPERT HUGHES.

*Author of "What Will People Say?" "Empty Pockets," "The 13th Commandment," "Excuse Me," "The Crisis in the National Guard," etc.*

**T**HE one bright solid spot in the dismal swamp of unpreparedness where old Uncle Sam flounders is the Marine Corps.

The Marine Corps is a success. And success is no accident. It is the result of skill, pluck, push, and a combination of team work with star individual play.

—\*

## KNEW THE MARINES FOR SIXTY YEARS.

**T**HE following is an excerpt from a statement by Admiral David D. Porter in 1890:

"I have had the Marines under my observation since the year 1824, when I first joined an American man-of-war, a period of sixty years, and during all that time I have never known a case where the Marines could not be depended on for any service."

—\*

## ARMY MAJOR COMMENDS MARINES.

**M**AJOR J. Williams, Coast Artillery Corps, in charge of the troops aboard the U. S. A. T. *Thomas*, in an official communication addressed to Major Berkeley, commanding the Marines in Guam, via His Excellency, the Governor, said: "The conduct of the Marine Detachment aboard, in charge of Sergeant J. P. Brennan, has been exemplary in every respect and I take pleasure in commending their military bearing and soldierly qualities."

EXTRACT FROM STATEMENT OF REAR  
ADMIRAL C. McR. WINSLOW,  
BEFORE THE HOUSE COM-  
MITTEE ON NAVAL  
AFFAIRS.

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MR. BUTLER.—Let me ask you something else. I know that you have always approved of what is known as the service of the Marine Corps. Have you anything to say about the military efficiency of the Marine Corps, whether or not it has developed and is developing along the lines of which you approve?

ADMIRAL WINSLOW.—I am inclined to think there is no military body in our country of higher efficiency than the Marine Corps.

MR. BUTLER.—That comes nearer your ideal than anything else, does it?

ADMIRAL WINSLOW.—For what they have to do?

MR. BUTLER.—Yes; for what they have to do. You think perhaps they are better fitted to do it than anybody else?

ADMIRAL WINSLOW.—Yes.

MR. ROBERTS.—Will you tell us why they are better fitted, why they have reached this higher degree of efficiency?

ADMIRAL WINSLOW.—Of course their problems are simpler than ours. Their *esprit de corps* is very high; they take great pride in their profession. They never let things slack off a bit. They are going to suffer later on, I think, from their officers being too old.

MR. BUTLER.—That can be remedied by Congress.

MR. BRITTEN.—I wanted to say that when I was in Peking last year, almost every country in the world, every first-class power in the world, was represented there by a number of soldiers. They had them in connection with their various concessions in Peking, in the walled city, and foreign officers that I happened to meet in the hotels and clubs expressed the almost universal opinion that the Marine Corps boys from the United States were the most efficient soldiers in China. The officers telling me those things, making that statement, were connected in many instances with the soldiers and officers from their own countries, but still they voluntarily admitted that our Marine Corps boys were the most efficient and came nearer being fighters and looking like fighters than any other soldiers in China.

## MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY.

BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE.

### The Marines.

*Who Are Now Doing Police Duty at Santiago.*

There is just a handful of 'em; little scraps is what they're for.  
They're a lot too shy in numbers for a reg'lar big league war.  
But you set 'em down in Cuba, or some other messy spot,  
Where there's something being started, and the fuss is getting  
hot;

Where there's wild-eyed riot rampant and the shots are fly-  
ing thick,

And there'll be an end of trouble mighty quick.

They don't ask for even chances; all they want to have in  
sight

Is their equal weight in wildcats and they'll sail right in and  
fight.

Show 'em any bunch of scrappers that must needs be pacified  
An' it won't be many seconds 'fore the rough-house will  
subside.

Just police work is their business, show 'em what there is to do,  
And it never takes 'em long to put it through.

Killed and wounded? Yes, a plenty, though their jobs are  
always small

That don't make a bit less deadly a careerin' rifle ball.

In a war or in a scrimmage half an ounce of flying lead

Is as dangerous to soldiers, and will kill 'em just as dead.

They may not be splendid figures in historic battle scenes,

But they're able-bodied fighters—those Marines.

—*San Francisco Examiner, March 17.*



### THE MARINES.

In time o' peace their only job is lookin' trim an' neat—

The coppers of the battleship, the loafers of the fleet—

An' every time a Congressman can't find no better means

Of makin' fame he ups an' yells, "Abolish the Marines!"

But long before the first big gun rips out its bellowin' roar

Them same Marines drops overside an' goes an' starts the war!

They're neither soldiers on the land nor sailors on the sea,

But they are always fightin' men, wherever they may be.

And when the flag is sent ashore they always stick around

And face whatever's goin' on to keep it off the ground

They's there to teach the enemy just what Old Glory means,

An' while the cheerin's goin' round—*three cheers for the  
Marines.*

—*New York American.*



**PUZZLE PICTURE:** Find the Rebel Uprising!

## THE BUSY MARINE.

WHEN Uncle Sam has a grievance nowadays he "tells it to the Marines." These servants of the Republic are the first to go when trouble looms, as is exemplified by the dispatch of several hundred of them to Guyamas, to protect American settlers in Mexico threatened by the Yaqui Indians. Says the *Pittsburg Gazette-Times*:

"Tell it to the Marines" is an old-time catch-phrase indicative of the public's attitude toward a department of the nation's fighting machine before it had learned to appreciate the brave fellows' efficiency and devotion to duty. In recent years the people have learned something about the Marines, and they know now that the military forces of the United States number no more admirable members than these "Johnnies on the spot," who are ready whenever there is dangerous, difficult work to be done in a hurry; for the "soldiers of the sea" have made a splendid record for themselves.

A recruiting officer is authority for the statement that the Marines are getting a much finer class of material than was once the case. Ambitious young fellows realize that nowadays they can get some action by enlisting in the Marines. They are likely to be called upon at short notice for service in almost any part of the world. Troublesome neighbors to the south of us may necessitate at any time a hurry alarm, and so those who in other days might have joined the navy as sailors or sought admission to the regular army are taking advantage of the opportunity to secure a combination of life afloat and ashore. Besides the chance to rise in the service, they have the advantage of a training and discipline and a broader outlook on affairs that will prove helpful in civilian careers should they weary of the warrior's routine. Today "Tell it to the Marines" means tell them to get busy on a man's size job that calls for courage and strength and a determination to see the thing through to a finish.—*Literary Digest*.



## AMERICA'S HANDY MAN.

WHILE the United States Senate was ratifying the treaties with Haiti and Nicaragua some of our Senators may have felt an inclination to move a vote of thanks to the American Marine. He is America's "handy man," always ready to go anywhere and do anything, especially as a pacificator in struggling countries that run the risk of ruin through chronic revolution; and he did good work in making peace and clearing the way for the conclusion of those treaties. The Marines who went to Nicaragua in 1912 gave four lives at the battle of Masaya, but by that one swift victory they



quelled the Mena revolt, and their presence since then to the number of 100, ostensibly for the protection of the American embassy at Managua, has been the most potent safeguard of orderly government. Last year's occupation of Haiti, in every way efficient and effectual, is fresh in memory. At Port au Prince and a few other places our Marines will remain for a time while the people learn to value the rescue of their republic from political and financial wreck.

When Vera Cruz had to be saved from anarchy, for the safety of American citizens in southern Mexico, it was the Marines who took the lead, and their task was performed so well that the city might be anything but sorry to see them again in authority. They are the custodians of our naval station in Cuba, and they garrison our naval stations in our island possessions—at Cavite and Olongapo, in the Philippines; at Guam, in the Mariana archipelago; at Pearl harbor, in Hawaii. Go as far as China and you find them guarding our legation in Peking.—*Boston Herald*.



## THE USUAL CONFIDANTS.

BY JOSH WINK.

Hayti has its little troubles,  
But to Hayti they are big,  
And it cares about them really  
Very much more than a fig;  
So to give a chance for comfort,  
And the relief that telling means,  
These troubles they are having,  
They can tell to the Marines.

For we're landing them in Hayti,  
In that land of large unrest,  
Where the revolution makers  
Ply their business with much zest;  
And each side can tell its story  
In whichever way it leans,  
For facilities we've sent 'em,  
When we landed our Marines.

If they want to do more talking,  
We can add to the supply,  
So that no one trouble slighted  
Will the listeners pass by.  
Then let Hayti get all ready  
Without making any beans  
Of the matter, and prepare to  
Tell her tales to the Marines.

—*Baltimore American*.

## THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS AND WHAT IT DOES.

The Boys in Light Blue are Always on the Job  
Whenever They are Needed.

*Editorial in San Francisco Call, April 24, 1914.*

**H**E is always on the ocean but he is never at sea—the American Marine.

He is never at sea when a crisis arises, for he knows just what to do and how to do. He can land from his ship in any part of the world and protect anything that needs the guardianship of the American Flag. He has been in Cuba, in Porto Rico, in China, where he distinguished himself before Peking. His shipmate, the bluejacket, is always with him, either at the gun on the dreadnaught with which he serves, or marching by his side in the column.

Under the military regulations of the United States the Marine Corps furnishes the first line of mobile defense of naval bases and naval stations beyond the continental limits of the United States. It mans such naval defences, and to aid in manning, if necessary, such other defences as may be erected for the defense of such naval bases and naval stations. The Corps has garrisoned the Isthmian canal zone at Panama. It is to furnish such garrisons and expeditionary forces for duty beyond the seas as may be necessary in time of peace. In case of disturbances in foreign countries Marines are landed to protect American interests.

The Marine Corps is a separate organization from both the army and the navy, but it is usually employed under the direction of the navy department.

It can land in a foreign country and protect American property without that movement being construed as an act of war.

The United States Marine comes about as near being an international policeman as we have on earth today, and in many lands he has shown his ability to uphold the dignity of his nation and the stanchness of his loyalty and discipline.

Some day when there is universal peace and a federation of the world, the great nations will have an international police navy to preserve the comity of the seas. And, as Mr. Dooley might say, the Marine will be on the committee.

For he is always on the ocean, but never at sea regarding what he should do.



"During the time I was in and near Peking I saw members of most of the Legation Guards, and, without hesitation, can say that no troops of any country can compare with the U. S. Marine Corps in military bearing and appearance."—  
*Extract from letter of Army Officer visiting China.*

## MARINES USED AS ENTERING WEDGE IN TIMES OF WAR.

*Indianapolis (Ind.) Sun, May 22, 1914.*

**I**T was the campaign of the allies against the Boxers in 1900. They had captured Tientsin by a hard three-day battle. A conference had been called of all the commanders to discuss the question of advancing or waiting for reinforcements. General Robert Meade, in command of the United States Marines, was ill and Colonel Littleton W. T. Waller, then a major, was the junior officer of the representatives of many nations in the conference.

One by one the older men gave their opinions that there was no pressing need of an advance and that the troops must have several more days of recuperating. Finally Major Waller's opinion was asked and he stood up and said:

"Gentlemen, I don't know just what the rest of you mean to do, but the Marines start for Peking at 6 o'clock in the morning."

The Marines did start at 6 o'clock in the morning, taking the allies along.

This incident was recalled to my mind on seeing that Colonel Waller had been ordered east from the coast, and is likely to get mixed up in the doings in Mexico. Waller's reply was typical of the gallant little corps which is older than the republic itself. An act of the continental congress in 1775, a year before the Declaration of Independence, organized the corps along the lines of a similar British body.



## THE MARINES.

*Editorial in Washington Times.*

**K**IPLING is the only man who could sing the song of the American Marines quite worthily. They are the men who have done about all the fighting under the American flag since the civil war, save the little conflict with Spain. Under all skies and climates, they are always at the point where they are needed; the skirmish line, the police patrol of our Government, the guardians of national dignity and American citizens wherever there may be threat of trouble.

The young American with an ambition for real adventure, with wish to see and learn the art of war, has in recent years been commended to the Marines. If there is trouble, it means Marines to the front, first to get orders, first in motion, first ashore, first to fire. There is no finer body of fighting men in all the world, none more thoroughly seasoned or widely experienced.





